

including a plurality of integrated coil groups with each group including a plurality of coil units" and "each of said coil units being a multiple wire wound coil member wound as a single integrated coil member having a multiple of at least two separate wires." The present application uses fewer wires to wind a uni-core group or a dual-core group in the stator, as shown in Fig. 5 of the present application. However, the winding in the cited reference '591 needs multiple coil units to accommodate multiple phases of the stator. Therefore, the present application has fewer wires than Pleiss.

Further, Pleiss not only has many wires and also has a complex driving circuit adapted to connect to coil groups to start the stator. Based on the second amendment of the independent claims in the present application, which limits the present application to DC radiator fans, the uni-coil winding further connects to the two current outputs of the driver IC. Briefly, the DC radiator fan usually has a total of one or two cores in the stator so that only one core or two cores are needed.

The examiner asserts that the combination of the motor winding of Pleiss and the enameled wire of Nagel et al cause the independent claims to be unpatentable. However, based on the foregoing arguments, the present application can be implemented with fewer wires wound on the stator. Then the two wires are connected together depending on the way the wire is wound such as a series connection or parallel connection produce one stator core of the DC radiation fan or two stator cores of the DC radiation fan during the manufacturing procedure. That is, the present application can provide a convenient means of manufacturing to form different stator types of the DC radiation fan. However, Pleiss has too many coil units, each of which is wound with at least two wires, to conveniently manufacture the different delta types of the stator

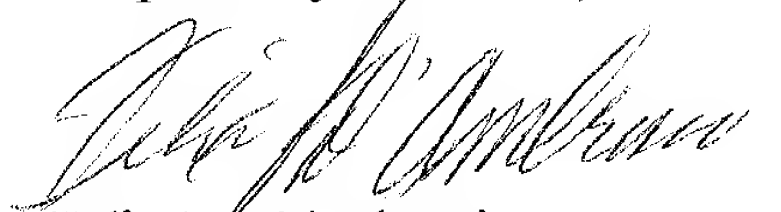
for the AC motor.

Briefly, the dual wire stator coil of the present application compared with Pleiss has the following improvements.

1. The dual wire stator coil includes two types, the uni-coil stator and the dual coil stator. (Pleiss has only one delta coil stator used with the AC motor.)
2. The dual wire stator coil only utilizes two wires. (Pleiss needs many coil units, each of which has at least two wires.)
3. The dual wire stator coil is controlled by a driver IC and a Hall IC together so that the present application is only used with the DC radiation fan. (Pleiss is used with the AC motor and does not need a driver IC and a Hall IC to control the AC motor.)

In light of the foregoing amendments and arguments, it is believed that the present application is patentable in view of the cited prior art. Thus, an early granting of the application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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MARKED-UP COPY OF AMENDED CLAIMS

1. (Twice Amended) A dual wire stator coil for a radiator fan, the dual wire stator coil having at least two enamel wires co-axially wound together, each of the enamel wires having opposite first and second ends extending out from the dual wire stator coil, wherein the at least two enamel wires have their first and second ends connected in series, and the stator coil is formed as a uni-coil winding having two terminal ends respectively connected with two output ends of a drive IC that outputs alternating current at the two terminal ends of the dual wire stator coil, wherein the drive IC is connected to a Hall IC that is intended to monitor magnetic variation of the stator coil.

4. (Amended) The dual wire stator coil as claimed in claim [3] 1, wherein the drive IC is a bridge driver TA7291P/S.

8. (Amended) A dual wire stator coil for a radiator fan, the dual wire stator coil having at least two enamel wires co-axially wound together, each [one] of the enamel wires having opposite first and second ends extending out from the dual wire stator coil, wherein the at least two enamel wires have their first and second ends connected in parallel, and the stator coil is formed as a uni-coil winding having two terminal ends respectively connected with two output ends of a drive IC that outputs alternating current at the two terminal ends of the dual wire stator coil, wherein the drive IC is connected to the Hall IC that is intended to monitor magnetic variation of the stator coil.

10. (Amended) The dual wire stator coil as claimed in claim [9] 8, wherein the drive IC is a bridge driver TA7291P/S.

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